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26 April 1960

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

26 April 1960

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### DAILY BRIEF

#### I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

USSR: In his 25 April speech in Baku, Premier Khrushchev combined a prediction that the "favorable" international trend would continue after the summit with an effort to increase pressure for Western concessions on the major summit topics. As in previous statements, he sought to create the impression that Soviet unilateral action on a separate German peace treaty could be dependent on the outcome of the summit, while carefully avoiding committing the USSR to such a position. [Foreign Minister Gromyko also restated the standard Soviet position on Berlin and Germany to Ambassadors Thompson and Bohlen, while hinting that an interim Berlin solution was still negotiable. Both Khrushchev and Gromyko] took an optimistic line on the chances for resolving the main issues of a nuclear test agreement, [and Gromyko stated that Khrushchev would be seeking a "concrete" decision on disarmament which could be translated into action.]

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USSR-China: The Soviet Union has used the major speech given in Moscow for the Lenin anniversary celebration to refute the views on the inevitability of war developed by the Chinese Communists in their two Red Flag editorials on the occasion of Lenin's birthday. Attributing the views not to the Chinese but to "bold publicists in the West," the speaker, Presidium member Otto Kuusinen, asserted that such ideas are one-sided, obsolete dogmatism and that today the policy of peaceful coexistence, as developed by Lenin and followed by the USSR, is the "only correct and vital policy."

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## II. ASIA-AFRICA

*O* India - Communist China: The failure of Nehru and Chou En-lai to reach any substantive agreement as a result of their six days of talks in New Delhi makes it almost certain that relations between New Delhi and Peiping will remain strained for some time. While neither side was willing to budge from its basic position, both apparently hoped to reduce tension along the frontier and agreed, in a communique on 25 April, to establish a joint panel of officials to study evidence supporting respective border claims. These lower level meetings from June to September are likely to accomplish little beyond keeping the border problem on the diplomatic level.  25X1  
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*N* Tunisia: Stepped-up activities by the French and Algerian rebel elements along the Algerian-Tunisian frontier, together with rebel efforts to "internationalize" the war by recruiting a "foreign legion," have aggravated President Bourguiba's fear that Tunisia will be caught in the middle. The President publicly warned France on 24 April against further border incursions,  25X1

*D* Somalia - British Somaliland: Nationalists of the Italian-administered trust territory of Somalia and of the British Somaliland Protectorate announced on 22 April, at the conclusion of a week-long conference, their intention to unite the two territories under a new "Somali Republic" on 1 July. The conferees apparently also reached agreement on the composition of a  25X1

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DAILY BRIEF

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[national assembly, the selection of a president, and the formation  
of a coalition government.]

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#### LATE ITEMS

\*Laos: Conservative candidates appear to have achieved an overwhelming victory in Sunday's National Assembly elections. Incomplete returns indicate that Communist or pro-Communist candidates won very few seats, if any. The defeated leader of the fellow-traveling Santiphab party has charged, probably with justification, that the elections were "faked" and claims to have photographic evidence of election irregularities. The apparent manipulation of the vote may bring on an intensification of guerrilla attacks by the Communist insurgents and would weaken the prestige of the new government to be formed after 10 May.

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\*South Korea: The National Assembly has requested that President Rhee immediately resign as he had earlier offered and has called for new presidential elections. Rhee's resignation probably will place control in the hands of a caretaker government now being formed. Such a government will require military support. Martial law probably will be continued.

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The populace, encouraged by the successes of its mass action, probably will be easily aroused to take violent action again should there be any delay in carrying out reforms or if popular expectations are not satisfied.

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## I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

### Khrushchev Reviews Soviet Position on Summit Topics

In his 25 April speech in Baku, Premier Khrushchev outlined in standard terms the Soviet position on the major East-West issues which he intends to take up at the summit. Prefacing his statements with a prediction that the present "favorable" trend in international affairs will continue after the meeting in Paris, Khrushchev singled out disarmament as the first item for discussion, to be followed by the German and Berlin questions.

The Soviet leader sought to build up pressure for Western concessions on Berlin by repeating his threat to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany. Although he did not spell out the timing, by discussing the problem in the general context of the May meeting he again gave the impression that lack of progress at the summit could be followed by such a treaty. In a further effort to urge the West to seek an interim solution on Berlin, he repeated, as he recently did in Paris, his claim that a separate treaty would end all Western occupation rights, including access to Berlin. [In a private conversation with Ambassadors Thompson and Bohlen, Foreign Minister Gromyko also restated the standard Soviet position on a peace treaty and a free city, while hinting that an interim agreement could be negotiated.]

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Khrushchev adhered closely to the Soviet position taken at the disarmament talks in charging that the West continues to substitute control for disarmament. [Gromyko stated that at the summit Khrushchev would be seeking a "concrete" decision on disarmament, which could be translated into future action.] This approach provides further evidence that Moscow will press for a joint statement endorsing the main principles of a treaty for "complete and general disarmament" which the Soviet delegation at Geneva could represent as a directive to proceed with the Soviet plan.

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On the question of nuclear tests, Khrushchev said he intended to conduct serious negotiations at the summit, adding an optimistic

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assessment that a treaty could be concluded, in view of the Eisenhower-Macmillan 29 March statement proposing a voluntary moratorium on small underground tests. The Soviet premier, however, implied that the length of the moratorium would be a key question.

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The USSR Reutes Chinese views

The Soviet Union has used the major speech given in Moscow in commemoration of Lenin's 90th birthday to refute the views recently expressed by the Chinese Communists in their two Red Flag editorials on the same occasion. Attributing the Chinese views to "bold publicists in the West," presidium member Otto Kuusinen, without mentioning Communist China, condemned those who assert that Lenin was an opponent of peaceful coexistence.

Claiming that "these falsifiers" take from Lenin's works only those passages which support their own thesis, Kuusinen maintained that Lenin developed the idea of peaceful economic competition in the world. Contradicting the Chinese, who insist that wars are inevitable so long as imperialism exists, Kuusinen stated that the conclusions reached at the 20th and 21st party congresses about "the absence of inevitability of wars in our epoch" are "a new contribution to Marxism."

Kuusinen noted that to be loyal to Marxism-Leninism today it is not enough to repeat the old truth that imperialism is aggressive--as the Chinese do. To look on only this one side of the question is "dogmatism," he said, and such dogmatism is obsolete. Kuusinen alleged that Lenin foresaw long ago that "the time will come when war will become so destructive as to be impossible."

In developing the theme that the strength of the socialist world will soon be such that it cannot fail to win out in peaceful competition, Kuusinen made the interesting observation that the significance of violence is soon exhausted, but that "influence and example will tell." He asserted, therefore, that the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence, now being followed by the Soviet Union, is the only correct and vital policy.

Kuusinen's observation echoes Khrushchev's admonition in Peiping last September that Communists should not "test the stability of the capitalist system by force." The speech as a whole is an expression of Khrushchev's view that bloc countries should do nothing to jeopardize forthcoming negotiations in which the West will have no choice but to make accommodations to Communist demands because of the shift in the balance of power.

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## II. ASIA-AFRICA

### Nehru-Chou Talks Fail to Produce Border Agreement

The inability of Prime Minister Nehru and Chinese Premier Chou En-lai to make any real headway toward a border agreement during their six days of talks in New Delhi makes it almost certain that Sino-Indian relations will continue strained for some time. The two leaders admitted in a joint communique on 25 April that while their "long, frank, and friendly talks" had led to a better understanding of their opposing views, they "did not resolve the differences that had arisen."

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During his stay in India, Chou

hinted broadly in public that acceptance of the Chinese position could lead to an eventual exchange of disputed areas in Assam for those in Ladakh. Attempting at the same time to salvage some good will, Chou restated his old assurances that Peiping would not send troops across the McMahon line, even though the line "is completely unacceptable to China."

Nehru and Chou agreed to turn the border discussions over to subordinate officials of both countries, who will meet

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from June to September to "examine, check, and study" the historical evidence each side has advanced in support of its territorial claims. These officials are not empowered to recommend a solution but only to draft a report on points of "agreement and disagreement." "Every effort" will be made during this period to avoid further border clashes. These meetings, to be held in Peiping and New Delhi, are likely to accomplish little beyond keeping a channel open for eventual negotiations.

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Tunisian President Warns France and Rebels

[President Bourguiba, striving to maintain Tunisia's official noninvolvement in the conflict in Algeria, recently warned both France and the Algerian rebels to refrain from actions which would compromise his government's position. In a bellicose speech on 24 April he warned France: "Tunisia is capable of successfully conducting a war if she is obliged to do so by aggressions." He was referring to a series of recent border incidents which have arisen from the stepped-up activities of both French and Algerian rebel troops in the Algerian-Tunisian frontier area.]

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[The Tunisian foreign minister has indicated that the efforts of the Algerians to "internationalize" the conflict, particularly the acceptance of "volunteers" from other states, would pose a problem for his country. He said that any Tunisians volunteering would lose their citizenship. In the case of foreigners, Tunis would hold their own governments responsible for their actions in Tunisia.]

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[Nationalist leaders of the Italian-administered trust territory of Somalia and of the British Somaliland Protectorate announced on 22 April, at the conclusion of a week-long conference, their intention to unite the two territories under a "Somaliland Republic" on 1 July.]

[Britain has invited protectorate leaders to London in May and apparently hopes to dampen enthusiasm for early independence and union. Various British officials have expressed doubts, however, about their ability to influence developments, and London might considerably shorten the present tentative schedule calling for independence in two or three years.]

[The conferees--who met in Mogadiscio, capital of Somalia and the designated capital of the new state--released a joint communiqué at the end of the conference outlining their plans for the union. The legislative bodies of the two territories are to merge to form the new national assembly which will elect a president to head a coalition government formed by the political parties now in power in the respective countries.]

[The agreement appears to be a major victory for Somalia's Prime Minister Issa. He was believed to favor a loose association with the protectorate in order to prevent upsetting the delicate tribal balance which would permit him to remain in power, but he now appears to have executed a clever political maneuver which probably will strengthen the position of his party and greatly enhance his own popularity.]

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[Addis Ababa is apprehensive over the attraction such a union would present to the nomadic Somalis who inhabit Ethiopia's Ogaden region, and has substantially increased its security forces in the Somali border areas during the past year.]

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